CLAIMS

1. An in-vivo sensing device comprising:

a first part having a first specific gravity; and

a second part having a second specific gravity, wherein the first part and the second part are detachable.

2. The in-vivo sensing device according to claim 1 wherein the first specific gravity is greater than the second specific gravity.

3. The in-vivo sensing device according to claim 1 wherein the second specific gravity is less than the specific gravity of a bodily fluid within a body lumen.

4. The in-vivo sensing device according to claim 1 comprising an imager and an illumination source.

5. The in-vivo sensing device according to claim 1 comprising a timer.

6. The in-vivo sensing device according to claim 1 comprising a filament to temporarily attach the first part to the second part.

7. The in-vivo sensing device according to claim 6 wherein the filament is degradable.

8. The in-vivo device according to claim 1 comprising a heating element.

9. The in-vivo sensing device according to claim 1 comprising a magnet, to temporarily attach the first part and the second part by an electromagnetic force.

10. The in-vivo sensing device according to claim 1 wherein the first part comprises a photodiode switch.

11. The in-vivo sensing device according to claim 1 wherein the first part comprises a power source.

12. The in-vivo device according to claim 1 wherein the first part at least partially covers a viewing window of the second part.

13. The in-vivo device according to claim 1 wherein the first part is configured to detach in-vivo.

14. The in-vivo device according to claim 1 comprising a receiver for receiving a wireless signal.

15. A method for in-vivo sensing comprising:

inserting an in-vivo device into a body lumen comprising:

a floatable part; and

a non-floatable part wherein the floatable part is temporarily attached to the non-floatable part;

detaching the non-floatable part from the floatable part; and

activating a component in the floatable part.

16. The method according to claim 15 wherein the body lumen contains a bulk of liquid.

17. The method according to claim 16 wherein the device is weighted such that it favors a certain orientation.

18. The method according to claim 15 comprising attaching the floatable part to the non-floatable part by an electromagnetic force.

19. The method according to claim 18 comprising changing the direction of the electromagnetic force.

20. The method according to claim 15 comprising fastening the non-floatable part to the floatable part.

21. The method according to claim 15 comprising activating a component in the non-floatable part.

22. The method according to claim 15 wherein the component is an imager.

23. The method according to claim 15 comprising detecting arrival of the device to the cecum.

24. A method for detaching in-vivo a non-floatable part from an in-vivo sensing device, the method comprising:

inserting the in-vivo device into a body lumen, the in-vivo device comprising:

a floatable part; and a non-floatable part;

sensing a parameter; and

detaching the non-floatable part from the floatable part.

25. The method according to claim 24 wherein the floatable part and the non-floatable part are attached with a filament.

26. The method according to claim 24 wherein the filament is heat sensitive.

27. The method according to claim 24 wherein the parameter is time sensed by a timer.

28. The method according to claim 24 wherein the parameter is motion sensed by a motion detector.

29. The method according to claim 24 comprising melting a filament attaching the floatable part to the non-floatable part.

30. The method according to claim 24 wherein the detaching is initiated by a signal external to the in-vivo sensing device.

31. A system for in-vivo sensing comprising:

an in-vivo sensing device comprising:

a first part having a first specific gravity;

a second part having a second specific gravity, wherein the first part and the second part are temporarily attached in-vivo; and

an external receiver to receive wireless signals from the in-vivo device.

32. The system according to claim 31 comprising an in-vivo imager.

33. The system according to claim 31 wherein the external receiver receives image data via an RF channel.

34. The system according to claim 31 comprising an external transmitter for transmitting signals to the in-vivo device.

35. The system according to claim 34 wherein the external transmitter is an ultrasound transmitter.

36. The system according to claim 34 wherein the external transmitter is a RF transmitter.

37. The system according to claim 31 comprising a display to display sensed data from the in-vivo sensing device.